Knox -- Rocky Mountain Beavers, cool, comfortable, comely and cheep; straws, superb and sentimental, Cape for Children, capital and cosmable, and the greatest variety of these covering can be found at Knox's, No. 118 Fulton, cheaper than at any other place in Gothan. We know this, so try him.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DRAB BEAVERS.—

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DRAB BEAVERS.—

The Hatter, No. 100 Canal et., and haspeet the countless variouses of Summer Hats, not forgetting his beautiful Drab Beavers for gentlemen. His stock
ting his beautiful Drab Beavers. Eading Straw Riding Hats,
includes Straw Caps for hoys, Lading Straw Riding Hats,
includes Straw Caps for hoys, Lading Straw Riding Hats,
includes Straw Hats for children, gentlemen's and boys
elegant Straw Hats for children, gentlemen's and boys
hats, Pis-nic and Sea-shore Hats, Straw Hats of all kinds
and prices.

Now that the hot weather has come, headschease around. During the summer almost every one is afflicted with a pain over the eyes. Some attribute it to one thing, and others to another and various remedies are advertised for its cure. Prof. Williams the Psychologist, Dr. Roback, the Wizard; Miss Jones, the Clairvoyant and some "spiritual rappers" up town prepose to cure headaches all kinds, by their own peculiar treatment. Well, they may, but it our opinion the cheapest way to effect a cure of this unpleasant disease, is to buy a hat of Knox, the celeviated hatter. Persons who wear his light, airy, and graceful "tiles"—those introduced by him this summer—will never be afflicted with the headache. Take our word for it, for we have tried it. Anox's store is No. 25 Fulton st.

SUMMER HATS .- WARNOCKS, Hatters, NUMBER IAITS mind gentlemen that the time has arrived for putting on mind gentlemen that the time has arrived for putting on miner Hats; and, in anticipation thereof, they have proved an extensive but select assertment, consisting in particular the unrivaled French gray Beaver; the Rocky Mountain hits Beaver; the soft Felt Hat, of white, cream, pink, ari, hiue and core color, of beautiful models; the Panama, ari, hiue and core color, of beautiful models; the Panama, arysquil, Brazil, Manilla, Sennet and other Straws, of deadle qualities. No. 275 Broadway, Irving House.

NOVELTIES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR .- A NOVELTIES AT GENIN'S DAZARR.—A constant ancession of importations, together with frequent additions from his own factories, enables Genin to supply at this great combination store a perpetual round of novel-ties in twenty different departments. He invites attention to his summer contumes for boys, just arrived frem Paris and London; to his unique styles in ladies' summer hat; his accordance of isdies' and children's shoes, French maile; and to the imnumerable articles of fancy and use for ladies, which earliet he show cases of his establishment.

GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

The recent large importation of Canton Crape Shawls and Silks that were sold at auction last week, were mostly all purchased by G. M. Bodinis; consequently his stock of these goods is constantly the most complete in the city, while his extreme low prices actonish thousands who daily throng to his store. In looking through his stock of Bergers De Laimes, Printed Jaconets and Lawas, will be found in point of beauty, elegance and fabric, superior to anything seen before this season. His stock of Mer's and Body's ware, Diapery, Muslins and Domestic Goods generally, is very extensive—at No. 323 Grand et., corner of Orchard.

NEW-YORK LINEN HALL .- We are now pen, and solicit the patronage of the public. We may asely assert ours is the largest and best selected stock of doese ever offered in this city. It consists of Barnaley lineating, Pillow Linean, Damask Table Linean, Napkina, Joylea, Towelings, Shirting Linean, Cambrie Handker, thefa, &c. &c., in all their variety of quality and wider, there are the warranted pure linen, and only one price sked.

John Davis & Co., No. 539 Broadway.

LACE WINDOW CURTAINS .- A new LACE WINDOW CURTAINS.—A new style, very beautiful and cheap, less than half the price of the old styles, may be found at HITCHOCK & LEAD-BRATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st. Also, a splendid stock of the embroidered and tamboured Leonard-st. Also, and Muelin Window Curtains, by the set and by the yard; together with a general assortment of Silks, De Laines, French Muslims and Lawns, Bareges. Silk Tissues, &c. &c. Thuy have just received a few cases of most superb Calicoes, which they warrant fast colors, at sixpence a yard, never sold for less than a shilling.

RAY & ADAMS invite special attenon to their Zenbyr Under Vest for Ladies and Children; a ore delicate, healthful, and pleasant fabric cannot be found. RAY & ADAMS, Hosiers, No. 591 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CRAVATS-GAUZE SHIET AND DRAWERS-THERE-PLY LINEN COLLARS, &c. &c. A full assortment of the above goods now offered, at

full assortment of the above goods now odered, a de and retail, by IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st. N. Y.

THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED A HUNDRED Shirt-makers and gave up all hope of obtaining an elegant fit, are respectfully invited to Green's, No. 1 Autor House, whose method of measurement never did and never out fail, and whose Shirts, in their style of needle-work, might make Paris weep with envy.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS .- There is no greater laxury in warm weather than a light, elastic, and cooling Under-Vest, such as are imported and sold by A. RANKIN & Co. All who regard health, who love enjoyment, and care for economy, should hasten to the old established New-York Stocking and Under-Garment Factory, No. 104 Bowery, near Grand-st.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Tailors, have removed from No. 203 to No. 527 Broadway, (Brewster's Marbie Buildings, between Honaton and Blecck-arets.), where they are prepared to furnish articles in the line at the choftest notice, and the most fashionable materials.

THE SUMMER RUSH TO UNION HALL .-This immense establishment is like a Fair. The rotal department is crowded, morning, noon and night, with gentlemen purchasing elegant Summer Clothing, and parents fitting their children with beautiful saits. The order department, too, is througed with customers. So much for prices thirty to forty per cent under the ordinary rotal level,—prices which nothing but a most comprehensive business could enable Rockma to allord. Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassan-ster.

THE HANDSOMEST READY-MADE CLOTH-ING IN THE WORLD.—The present extensive assertment of ready-made Clothing for all climates, at the establishment of W. T. JENNINGS & Co., will be found the most fashionable, not only in New-York, but in the United States. Twenty-seven years in the business have given the celebrated firm experience and business facilities possessed by no other house in the same line. The material, cut and fulsh of the tendency and children programments of the same time. of the rendy-made clothing have passed tuto a proverb from Maine to Mississippi. Supplied directly from the first manufacturers in Europe, and employing none but workmen of consummate skill, they are enabled to furnish, at moderate prices, such garments as cannot be bought elsewhere for amoney. They invite especial attention to their stock of summer clothing for the present season. It is the most fashionable and beautiful they have ever offered. In the order department of the establishment, clothing is made up of the best and newest fabrics, and in the very latest styles, at the shortest notice, by W. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 231 Breadway, American Hotel

CANTRELL'S LADIES' SHOE EMPORIUM. CANTRELL'S LADIES SHOE EMPORIUM.

Ladies who design traveling this summer, should not fail
to visit CANTRELL'S, No. 3% Bowery, and procure a supply
of Gaiters. Slippers, &c. He furnishes his very popular
Linen Giefer, nost and attractive in appearance, durable
and excersingly comfortable to the feet, at the low price of
twelve shillings! His other prices are equally reasonable.
In the manufacture of Gaiters, Slippers, Ties, Missee' and
Masters' Shoes, &c., in which he is assisted by the firm of
Laboyteaux & Son, late of Broadway, he is without an
equal; all his productions being characterized by elegance,
taste and cheapness.

TEAS .- The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tran Company, No. 125 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt.) the oldest Transcription of the Canton at wholesale or retail. They have now no Branch Stores.

Assistant Editor Wanted-For a weekly city paper; one who is acquainted with the city, and can write readily, preferred. Address I. L. B., Post-Oifice, stating qualification, &c.

At No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDER-

English Tapistry, Brussels, at 8/, 9/ and 10/ per yard.
English Tapistry, Brussels, at 8/, 9/ and 10/ per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, 6/5, 7/ and 8/.
English Three-ply Carpets, 2/, 2/6, 3/, 4/, 5/, 5/6, 6/ and 7/.
Fine Stair Carpets 2/, 2/6, 3/ and 4/.
Canton Matting, 1/9, 2/ and 2/6.
Flore Oil Cloths, 2/6, 3/ to 4/.
Window Shades, 84, 82, 83, 84, 84.
Hearth Rugs, 20/, 24/, 32/ and 40/.
Satin finished Floor Oil Cloths, 2 yds. wide, 6/6, 7/ and 8/.

CARPETINGS, &c. - SMITH & LOUNS-

WINDOW SHADES .- Within the last few vers the manufacture of Window Shades has increased in a most astonishing degree in this city. As the demand for these handsome or asments for dwellings and stores has present they have been improved in style. Men of genina and talent have been employed in their manufacture, and it really adoutshing to see some of the specimens now sold at a trilling price. We advise our readers who desire to see what has been doze in this art to call at Granson's Depot, No. 281 Orecawichest, where they will be able to make a selection, if they wish to purchase. [Sunday News.

WIG AND HAIR DYE .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory, No. 4 Wallest, is the best places in the city for procuring these articles; his original Liquid Hair Dye holds the highest place in public estimation, and for the last four-teen years has given the greatest satisfaction to thousands who have used it is all parts of the world. As a Wig and Toupee maker he has no equal. Copy his address, and beware of imitations.

WILSON & Trow's Directory of the City of New York, with a Man, 1852-1833, contains 25,000 more names than any other City Directory ever published, which is equal to 185 large octave pages.

John S. Txow, No. 49 Ann-st.

GENERAL PIERCE AND E. THOMAS LYON. -We will venture that Mr. Livon has won and is receiving more laurels from the Ladies and all who have tried his incontratible Kathairon, for the Hair, than will ever reward our friend Figure as Frandent. De you hear! Livon's Kathairon, easy 15 cents, sold by all Perfumes, Druggiata, &c., in New York, Brooklyn, and the United States.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is Gourauro's Medicated Scap, for cultog plusples, treckles, sail rhoom, fesh-worms, teter, sallowness, tan, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots high from any part of the body. Liquid Rooge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

EOLIAN PIANOS .- HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s newly improved Eolian Planes surpass all others in purity and sweetness of tone, and for standing in buss. large assertment at their New-Tork Ware-rooms. Plan M let. Second-hand Planes for sale. Gash paid for Planes GOULD & BERRY, No. 257 Broadway.

FF FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

The Testimony of a Hundred who have used Davis's Rahvene within the past month, all cortoborate the fact that this wonderful proparation will change
grey hair, to its former color, by acting upon the roots, and
stimulating the celoring glands; and also makes the hair
grew, and causes it to be glossy and pliable. Warranted.
Price 26 cents per bottle. For sale at the general 6600t, No.
266 Grand-st., and at No. 192 Broadway, No. 279 Washingtonst., No. 262 Hudson-st., No. 127 Bowery, and No. 111 Houston-st.

CRISTADORO'S celebrated Liquid Hair Dye, for Coloring the Hair or Whiskers instantor, upon natural principles, and warranted free from all caustic substances, is applied daily, and sold wholesale and retail, at Chistadoro's Wig and Solap Establishment, No. 6 Astor House, N. B.—Private rooms for applying the Dye, and fitting on Wigs.

PHILLIPS'S ANNIHILATOR .- This is to PHILLIP'S ANNIHILATOR.—This 18 to certify that we the undersigned attended as a committee for the purpose of testinglike efficacy of PHILLIP'S PATENTFIRE ANNIHILATOR in extinguishing fire, are actisfied that in ordinary cases, at the commencement of a fire, they are of great use, and will do effective service. We are well satisfied with the experiment, and consider it a fair test of the utility of the apparatus. We must, in justice to the proprietors, admit we went there somewhat projudiced against the use of them, and consider we gave them a fair trial.

T. W. MOREHOUSE, Chief Engineer.

H. RAND, Assistant Engineer.

WILLIAM H. POLLARD, ex-Chief Engineer.

SAMUEL H. MANY, Assistant Foreman, Engine N. 3.

HENRY STIFF, Member of Hudson Hose Co.

E. RANDALL.—Jersey City, June 4, 1852.

THE UNIVERSAL OPINION .-THE UNIVERSAL OPINION.—
As I was walking up Broadway,
Between Caoal and Grand,
Around the Store four twenty-four
A monstrous crowd did stand.
Says I to a man close by my side,
—"What's all this row about?

Has there been a fire, and is the man
His 'wet goods' selling out?"
"No, sir," said he, "that's Lvon's shop,
I've knewnhim long and well;
He's no humber, and needs no fre
To make his Powders sell."
Only 25 cents Box or Flask. E. Lyon, No. 424 Broadway.

This is to certify that my little boy, three years old, was severely afflicted with the measels, and immediately after with the hooping-cough in its most fright full stage, and from its effects was rapidly going into a decline, with total less of appetite and little or no sleep, with incessant coughing night and day, casing us the greatest alarm for his safety, was continually growing worse until we gave him WATT'S Nervous Antidote; and in three day's time we considered him quite recovered, with a good appetite and sweet sleep, without coughing at all during the night; and every shortly after he was in the best of health, which he has enjoyed ever since. Afterward we gave the Antidote to ur little babe whils teething, from which she suffered greatly and constantly, but was relieved immediately on taking the Antidote, and has been very healthy ever since; and my wife is now taking it with great success, and is constantly improving by it, from long-sanding general nervous debility. From what I know of the medicine, would recommend it to any family with the utmost confidence.

J. La Funge, No. 24 Beckman-st. This is to certify that my little boy

TO THE WISE.—IN TIME TO PREVENT SICENESS.—BRANDRETH'S Pills have been proved by experience to be innocent, even when given to those of the most tender sage or weak frame. They are certain in their cunstive effect, as the testimony of thousands daily prove. They care all pain or weakness, simply by purifying the blood. At this season of the year, they ought to be used upon the first appearance of sickness—three or four does of four or live pills each, for as many days, would often insure health during the summer months—and in any event, the health would be greatly improved by the adoption of this savice, which is equally adapted to the allopathist, homespathist, bydropathist or snapathist. They will all find that the evacuation of the howels in the Spring, by a vegetable medicine like Brandreth's Pills, will pay them a large return of health and vigor. Recent and chronic diseases of every shade, from Inflammation of the Bowels to Chronic Rheumatism, have been cured by the use of Brandreth's Pills. During hot weather, the bowels must be regular or we can have no health. When this ordination of nature does not take place, the Pills must be used. From two to five will generally be sufficient, and unlike all other purgatives, the bowels after a few doses, are found more regular—a quality unknown to other medicines of this class. I can refer to numerous persons who have cured themselves of the most grievously costive habit, by the use of these Pills. In some cases only one Pill was used every night for several months; in others, it was continued during a whole year; but in every instance the bowels were restored to full vigor and regularity.

Change of Nunner. TO THE WISE .- IN TIME TO PREVENT

ondregularity.

CHANGE OF NUNBER.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Broadway, is now at No. 417, between Lispenard and Canal-sta. Next year he will occupy one at the corner of the block. None need mistake, as his store is the middle one—No. 417—where the BRANDRETH. Pills are obtained genuine, at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Also at his Branch office, No. 241 Hudson-st., and No. 274 Bowery. The Public's Servant, B. BRANDRETH.

N. B.—My Counting house is for the present at No. 69 Lispenard-st.

SPLENDID HAIR DRESSING AND BATHING SALOON.—One of the most elegant Hair Dressing and Bathing Saloon in the country, and perhaps in the world, has recently been fitted up at the Merchants Hotel, No. 41 Courtiandtat, by Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, the justly celebrated hair dresser, who for ten years past has been well known and appreciated by the down-town merchants. Mr. Paul has, at an expense of nearly \$12,000, fitted up this place in a style of magnificence probably unequalled. The whole length of the hair dressing apartment is lined on either side with splendid mirrors, set in highly carved rosewood frames ornamented with gold. The walls abound with elaborate carvings, and are elegantly set off with paintings of the inseat workmanship. The pillars are highly ornamented with carved images and gold; and in fact the whole interfor presents an appearance of elegance and luxury far from being equalled by any similar work in the city. The furniture is also of the richest and most coally character; the chairs, sories, divans, &c., are of elegantly carved rosewood. One feature of this branch of the establishment is particularly worthy of notice, viz: A massive circular Italian marble SPLENDID HAIR DRESSING AND BATHING worthy of notice, viz: A massive circular Italian marble washstand, which alone cost \$700\$. On this stand are five basins with all the necessary appurtenances, and a mirror of great heauty before each basin. Adjoining this saloon Mr. Paul has just finished twelve bathing rooms, which also are fitted up in a manner excelling anything of the kind in the country. In each of these rooms he has placed a velvet-cushioned rosewood asfa, large mirror with elegantly carved and glided frame, a heautiful oil painting, carved rosewood stand with marble top, figured velvet rug upon the floor, and a canny bird of the best breed. In each of these rooms may be enjoyed the luxury of a cold, hot or shower bath. This portion of the establishment is fifty feet long and of a like width, and through the hall, which extends its entire length, the most costly furniture is distributed. At the end of the hall a mirror eight by fourteen feet has been placed, which adds much to the elegance of the saloon. Thetwo hot water tanks for supplying the bathe have a capacity of 10,000 gallons and their contents never become exhausted, although all the baths may be in use at the same time. It is due to the ornamenter of this setablishment, Mr. Frederick Schultz, a German artist of great celebrity, to say that he has spared no pains in his work, in which he has certainly excelled. The great marvel, however, is yet to be told, and that is, the luxury of these baths can be had for the small sum of 25 cents each. washstand, which alone cost \$700. On this stand are five

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Willlamsburgh and Jersey City for 12; cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

For California.
We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.
Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can
be had at the Desk This Morning. Price, six cents.

Congress .- In the Senate, yesterday, a fleod of petitions in favor of the Homestead Bill

came in. Mr. SUMNER gave notice of proposed reductions in ocean postage. The Senate then went into executive session upon the Indian Treaties of Minnesota. In the House, there was a long and profitless struggle between California and New-York as to

cept waste of time. By TELEGRAPH. - The wires worked badly last night, in the storm. We heard of the

the proposed branch mints. Nothing resulted ex-

America at 11 o'clock, but the prospect of getting her news was dubious indeed. We have further news from Texas, detailing

arious Mexican outrages. The cholera has appeared on a Mississippi boat, and fears are entertained of its rapid spreading. The usual news items will be found under our

telegraphic head. Consolation in Distress.

The Advertiser (Edgefield, S. C.) sings ho swan-song of the Chivalry in the following strains of mingled melancholy and exultation :

strains of mingled melancholy and exultation:

"Situated as we are at present, for the next neemy years at least politically dead, looking forward to no federal honors, offices or emeluments, and expecting nothing but continued insult and aggression, it must certainly be a source of the greatest consolation and satisfaction to the South to know that Cotton is emphatically King—that through this mighty and all-powerful staple, the South is literally not only mistress of the North, but of the world."

It must be a peculiar satisfaction to a defunct

this hybrid dignitary look for consolation and satisfaction when the crop rises above three millions of bales, and the price falls to five cents or under? Nowhere, of course, but to Great Britain, which is steadily growing richer as they grow poorer, and which, when they have sunk into pecuniary as well as political impotence, will roward their martyr-devotion to her interests with the soothing epithets of repudiators and swindlers. Alas, for the tottering majesty of Cotton!

NEW TESTS-THIRD PARTIES.

For twenty years it has been a ground of reproach to the extreme adversaries of imagined, you are doomed to be 'let in' Slavery that they would insist on subor- for a heavy score of damages and costs, if dinating every public interest, every prac- a jury can any how be pettifogged or bultical question of National Policy and Ad- lied into subservience to the judicial will. ministration, to the side issue, remotely or not at all tangible by Congress, of the the public mind; but we, who have been abolition or limitation of Slavery. They repeatedly victimized by it, regard the jushave been urged to take a rational, sensible, practical view of the matter, and no longer refuse to do their duty as patriots and citizens because of their convictions on a totally irrelevant matter. Year by year have they been urged to be Anti-Slavery, if they must; but not, therefore, to refuse to be Whigs or Democrats as their convictions might determine, since harpies by whom they are instigated and the questions of Protection, Internal Improvement, &c. &c. constantly demanding adjudication at their hands had none but an abstract or ideal connection with the existence of Southern Slavery, And some have heeded these remonstrances and been recalled to the discharge of their practical duties, instead of blindly surrendering themselves to the sway of irrele-

vant abstractions. But at length a new leaf has been turned over, and a serious effort is in progress to expel earnest Anti-Slavery men from the Whig, as they have already been shown the door of the adverse party. Instead of complaining that Anti-Slavery men who are Whigs will not remain with us and act as Whigs, the game now on foot contemplates the kicking of them out! Instead of grumbling at the perversity which leads to the organization of third parties, the new policy looks to the expulsion of all Anti-Slavery Whigs into the ranks of such a party! And instead of establishing platforms which confront and oppose each other, the two great parties seem now intent on dressing up concurrent platforms whereby to expel from the ranks of each all earnest opponents of Slavery.

Well: there is one party that may be

able to afford this, but there is another that can't; as we shall all see if the experiment be tried out. We can probably live it out, and don't much care whether it be tried or not. But one thing is certain -the attempt implies bad faith on the part of those who make it. The essential idea of a party platform is a statement of the distinctive propositions or measures which the members of that party have associated to advance and uphold. If a bare majority, or three fourths, or nine-tenths, of any party, shall insist on foisting into the party creed novel propositions which the minority deny and protest against, they do gross wrong to that minority and assail the coherence of the party. They open a door for active and wide-awake minorities to take snap-judgments thereafter on the inert and unsuspecting majority, thereby committing the party and lending the force of its organization to all manner of extraneous and dubious issues. If the majority of a party's delegates may at any time foist a new and strange article into the party creed, against the urgent remonstrances of the minority, men may well hesitate thenceforth to commit themselves to any party, since they may very properly say-" True, I concur in those principles which the party avows this year; but how can I be sure that I shall be as well satisfied with those it will set forth next year ? Would it not be wise to hold off until I see whither it is tend-

Men who are trying to force a Pro-Slavery resolve through the Whig National Convention next week! what do you propose to do with those Whigs who do not concur in it? What course do you expect them to take? What course does your meditated action indicate to them? Suppose you alienate and expel them from the party, what States do you expect to carry without them ? "If you kill all the Rayahs," [Christian subjects,] said a thoughtful Grand Vizier to a slap-dash Sultan, "how will you supply the place of the Capitation Tax ?"-and this consideration arrested the meditated slaughter. Can it be possible that less forecast will be evinced next week at Baltimore?

THE COURTS AND THE PRESS.

Suppose you were to drop into some Court of Justice to beguile a leisure hour, or be dragged in to give evidence or serve on a jury, and, coming away, meet a friend who asked what is going on there, -your answer might very naturally be. 'A man named Peter Jenks is on trial. charged with stealing fifty dollars from one of Stewart's money-desks." 'But what,' asks your friend, 'is the charge based upon !' "On the fact," you innocently respond, "that the money was certainly there just before Jenks was seen fingering about the desk, and was missed soon after he left; and two clerks swear that nobody else was about the desk during the time it must have been taken." Having thus told all you know about the matter-all you could know until the for the innocent, the widest possible publi-

and "literally mistress," not only of the North, but of the world. But where will the proprietors of committed any crime or misdemessor in committed any crime or misdemesnor in telling simply and exactly the trath. But if the Courts serve you as they do the Press, you will very soon be convinced of your serious mistake. You will be arraigned as a slanderer, and by the Judges compelled to prove, not the truth of what you said, which is undenied, but of what you did not say and had no thought of saying-namely, that Jenks was actually guilty of the theft charged; and, if you cannot prove what you never asserted nor We cannot say how this process strikes

> tice which prevails in any Peter Funk auction-shop in town as of a decidedly better quality than that which is dealt out by our Courts of Law to the Press in the disposition of these trumpery libel-suits. Having had ample experience of the mean, mercenary motives in which they originate, and of the unprincipled character of the legal prosecuted, it puzzles us to see how Judges who must have some idea of their intrinsic character, can allow them to block the way of honest suitors and waste the time of unpaid jurors. Of all the thirty or forty libel-suits which we have been called to respond to, we cannot remember one wherein the alleged sufferer manifested the least earnest desire for a refutation in our columns of the erroneous statements by which he held himself aggrieved. In one or two cases, where the alleged slander was the work of some correspondent, we have had the name of said correspondent demanded pro forma; but, on offering to surrender it, we were uniformly met by quirks and quibbles, which clearly proved that compliance with the request was never desired, but only a better chance to victimize us. Repeatedly, when a complaint of libel has been preferred, we have said to the complainant. Be good enough to give us a true version of the matter, so that we may at once make just reparation in our columns; if we do not, we will cheerfully submit to any reclamation which a jury may deem 'just." But no! reparation, the correction of mistakes, the removal of wrong impressions, is not what these gentlemen and their legal bottle-holders desire, but 'exemplary damages'-plunder-pelf. Like Mawworm, they 'love to be persecuted.' Incompetent or too lazy to earn the money they require in any hones and useful way, they seek to levy it out of the hard earnings of others,-and unhappily, they are too apt to find ready and potent accomplices in the Judges of our Courts.

> It were sheer affectation to seem not to perceive the jealousy and aversion with which the growing power of the Press is habitually regarded by the Bench-the soreness with which the fact is realized by the latter that their relative positions are by no means what they were in the days of Coke and Blackstone. No longer, at least in this country, is the Press a dreaded but tolerated nuisance-tolerated by Governments because they are not sure of their power to suppress it. Strong in its constitutional rights and in the affections of the People, it exposes corruption and rebukes iniquity in high places; it reviews arbitrary judgments, explodes tyrannical maxims and remodels outgrown institutions. In the work of preventing and punishing crime, its labors are as essential as those of the Courts themselves; nay, it is clear that where one greenhorn is saved by our Courts from the snares of the watch-stuffer, the pocket-book-book-dropper, the panelthief, and the myriads of sharpers who infest a great city like this, many are saved by the exposures, the descriptions, the cautions, of the Press. And of this good work we could and should do much more but for the fact that the jealousy and hatred of the Courts compel us to prosecute it with a halter about our necks. We are perpetually exposed to convictions and damages for simply stating the literal fact that the Courts of Justice have held Swipes or Snooks to answer the charge of swindling or stealing, and obliged by them to prove that the accused actually did swindle or steal-of which we have affirmed nothing and know nothing. The People, the Institutions, the Laws, the Press of our country, are very different from those of Great Britain two centuries ago; but the Courts have learned nothing, forgotten nothing, save on absolute and unmistakable compulsion, and would serve quite as well for the days of Charles I. as for ours-we think

On one point we cannot be mistaken: If it be an injury to a man arrested on a charge of crime to have that fact stated. with the grounds of the charge, then all indicial proceedings anterior to conviction ought to be shrouded in secrecy; for the difference between publication by word of mouth and by the journals differs nothing in essence but only in degree or extent. If it be right that the facts of complaint and arrest should be open to observation on the books of the Police Office, then it cannot be wrong that they be made still more widely known through the columns of the journals. And in truth no man who considers how the procurement of evidence is facilitated by publication can doubt that,

in Europe is appalled, not by the fear that he may be simply arrested and imprisoned on some charge of crime or revolutionary complication, but by the consideration that he may be thrust into a dungeon by the Police and never more heard of by his friends. If he could only be assured that the fact and circumstances of his arrest would be made public, the black shadow of Despotism would be robbed of half its terrors. So here, an honest man may well shrink from arrest as a suspected criminal; but, being arrested, he will naturally desire that the fact should be every where proclaimed, so that all who can give testimony establishing his innocence may know that it is wanted. With rogues, the case may well be otherwise; but why should Judges so intensely sympathise with them?

American Diplomacy.

Of those to whom the administration of Of those to whom the administration of our affairs at home is now intrusted, we have heretofore taken occasion to express our opinion; of those who represent us abroad we will only remark that, with a few honorable exceptions, they are not the men whom we have above delineated as the men of progress and the age—they are not up to the exigencies of the day—they are not the exponents of Democratic principles, nor do they watch with keen and jealous eyes the aggressive progress of its opposite. Our Chargé at Rome is an honorable exception; but then, again, he is a Democrat. He has found the proper way to make the American name respected, to protect American name respected, to protect American banner the fugitive and the oppressed—and all without committing himself or embrailing his country in disputes with the government to which he is accredited. But for most of the others—save as assisting at some sumptious banquet, sojourning at some aristocratic hall, or figuring at some royal reception—we rarely hear of them. We do not object to see our representatives abroad make a respectable or disputed an open and reat some aristocratic humpinous banques, solodriang at some aristocratic hall, or figuring at some royal reception—we rarely hear of them. We do not object to see our representatives abroad make a respectable or dignified appearance, or accept the bosylialities and return the civilities extended to them by foreign courts or kings. These things sheald they do, and not leave the other more important, weightier matters undone. But we do say that American diplomacy abroad, in its present hands, generally affords but an insufficient exposition of true democratic principle, and but small safeguard against the subtile encroachments of its opposite—gives but inadequate protection to our rights, procures little extension of our privileges, offers little succor to the week and little solace to oppressed humanity. In a word, it is the cold, conservative, aristocratic diplomacy of Whiggery. Democratic diplomacy, conducted by Democratic men, would place us in a more exalted, dignified, imposing attitude—in a relation more beneficent and useful to the world.

Remarks.

Comparisons are proverbially unsavory; but, as The Union will have them, we cannot refuse. Major Cass is our personal friend, to whom we are under obligations for valued acts of personal kindness; so we will only say that, assuming that he deserves all the praises bestowed on him above, he is not an "honorable exception" to the general character of our representatives abroad, nd would be foremost to disclaim any such in vidious distinction. With regard to our other diplomatists, we readily enter upon the comparin suggested by The Union. At Paris, Richard Rush was our last 'Demo

cratic' Embassador, and has been succeeded by

WILLIAM C. RIVES. We should be very glad to take the verdict of the Republicans of France on their respective services to the cause of Liberty in Europe. At Berlin.our last 'Democratic' Envoy was Edward A. Hannegan; who has been succeeded by DANIEL D. BARNARD; we should like to have the Liberals of Germany say which of these two, if either, has disgraced and degraded "the American name" there. At Vienna, 'Democracy' was represented by William H. Stiles, as Whiggery now is by CHARLES J. McCURDY: we know that if either of them has damaged the cause of Freedom in Europe, it is not Mr. McCurdy. At Turin, (a most vital point,) the 'Democratic' Charge was Nathaniel Niles; his Whig successor is WILLIAM B. Kinney; and we know it was a matter of surprise even to Austrian diplomacy that so bitter nd prejudiced an enemy of European liberation as Niles should have been kept there as a representative of this country during the eventful year 1848; while Mr. Kinney is in fact and in reputaon a warm and wise supporter of the Liberal cause. At the Hague, 'Democracy' had us represented by Auguste Davezae; whom Whiggery has replaced by George Folsom-but Mr. D. is dead. Naples, 'Democracy' was last exemplified by William H. Polk; whom Whiggery has replaced by EDWARD JOY MORRIS; one of these men certainly soiled the American name by the life he led in Naples; and that one is not E. Joy Morris. We will thank The Union to take the testimony of Americans who have recently been in Italy on

this point. - We are not affirming that American principles might not be more ably and reputably represented in Europe than they now are; for there are points at which we think improvement might be made; but this we do say, that if 'Democracy' undertakes to improve on the character of our present Representatives in Europe, it will have to employ far better material than that of which its last Diplomats were composed. Whatever else may be doubtful, there is no mistake in this.

"We are of the opinion that it (The Express) is beset by the specters of both political and pecuniary bank-ruptcy. If common report speaks truly, it has of late lived upon the douceurs of the Union-Saving Commit-tee and the largesses of a leading Loco-Foco politician." —[J.S. Pikk in The Tribune.

The Express clips the above from a recent letter in our columns, and gives it a very abusive contradiction, closing with

"The Tribune makes itself a fit organ for such a wholesale purveyor of slander when it allows a Press with whom it holds daily business relations to be thus assailed by one of its correspondents."

Reply .- We are unaware that there is any thing in the "business relations" of this paper with any other that should constrain us to withhold the truth, especially when stated in selfvindication by one so foully abused and defamed as 'J. S. P.' has been by The Express. Premising this, we will briefly state why we believed J. S. P.'s allusion above to "common report" was fully warranted.

In 1848, James Brooks and George Law were

rival candidates for Congress, and large sums were notoriously spent by Law for the defeat of Brooks -ineffectually. The next time, (1850,) James Brooks was again a candidate, and now he had the warm support of his late competitor, George Law; and it was very currently reported in our City that Mr. Law spent large sums of money to secure Brooks's renomination and reelection. Law never pretended to be a Whig, and has not been supposed the man to squander two or three thousand dollars on the indulgence of a mere sentiment. If Mr. Law did not spend money lavishly to return Mr. Brooks to Congress, and if his impulse in so doing was not a prudent regard for his own interests as likely to be affected by Congress, then "common report" has done these gentlemen

Now as to the other point : We have certainly understood that, in the fall of 1850 or following winter, a subscription paper was circulated among the mercantile houses of our City who put faith in the "Union Safety Committee" and in Unionsaving generally, asking forty-dollar subscriptions to The Express in order to sustain it in its devotion to Union-saving by slave-catching. We heard Mr. Marshall O. Roberts named as an active circulator of this subscription-paper, and we have State to knew it raises a plant which is of so many genders all at once, "emphatically king" testimony for the defense is introduced— city is desirable. An American traveling heard that the number of \$40 subscriptions so oblite disappearance.

tained was near if not over two hundred-making the soug aggregate sum of \$8,000.

Of course, we have no positive knowledge that Mr. Law spent \$3,000 or so to return Mr. Brooks to Congress-how could we have, supposing such to be the fact ? Nor do we absolutely know that a long list of \$40 subscriptions were obtained for The Express in payment for its devotion to the Union-saving cause, though we have no doubt of

-We have thus given The Express our reasons for believing the allusions to it of 'J. S. P.' in replying to severe attacks on his character and veracity, not unwarranted. We shall be happy to consider whatever it has to say further on the

"The Tribune of this morning is vehement in its de-nouncement of the nomination of Franklin Pierce, on account of his not belonging to the Free-Soil division of the Democratic party." [Ere Post What can be the object of such gross

misrepresentations as the above? Why not quote such remarks of The Tribune as you wish to comment upon to your readers? It surely never entered into our heart to denounce the nomination of Gen. Pierce "on account of his not belonging to the Free Soil division of the Democratic party." We never had the least idea that any member of that 'division' would be nominated, nor of opposing a candidate because he belonged elanwhere. Our comments on The Post's support of Gen. Pierce were based upon the notorious fact that he has for years been foremost in prescribing, ostracising and hunting down men of his own party in New-Hampshire, including its nominees for Congress and for Governor, because of their avowed repugnance to the extension of Slavery and to the Fugitive Slave Law. We refer to the proscription and defeat of John P. Hale in '45 and John Atwood in '51, when each was the regular, fairly nominated candidate of his own 'Democratic party. Will The Post meet the objection we actually presented ! Will it let its readers know what that objection is?

-As to the eavil respecting the adoption of the Platform' at Baltimore, it really seems too paltry. If that Platform was not adopted, then the records and the officers of the Convention bear false witness, and are sustained therein by ninetynine out of every hundred 'Democratic' journals of the whole Country. But it is idle to waste words on so plain a matter.

The Albany State Register is edited by Dr. THOMAS M. FOOTE, late of Buffalo. long the confidential and intimate friend of Millard Fillmore. Dr. Foote was the Delegate to the last Whig National Convention from Eric County and voted throughout for Gen. Scorr, as it is very certain he would not have done had not Mr. Fillmore deemed Gen. Scott preferable as the Whig candidate to Mr. Clay, Gen. Taylor or Mr. Webster. This Dr. Foote now prints the following as an extract from a private letter written in 1848 by the Editor of The Tribune to some unnamed person in Central or Western New-York, named person in Central or Western 1, 200 and 5;

"Send a Delegate to the Convention, if you can, for Clay; if not for Clay for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor. But last of all for Scott. Scott is a vain, conceited coxcomb of a man. His brains, all that he has, are in his epaulettes, and if he abould be elected President, he would toar and if he should be elected President, he would the Whig party to pieces in less than six months.

-Now it may seem presumptuous for one who writes so many letters as the Editor of The Tribune, and keeps copies of none of them, to say positively what he did or did not write to he cannot tell whom in 1848; yet we very confidently pronounce the above a forgery, and challenge the production of any such letter. It is very true that we did all we knew how to in 1848 for the nomination of Mr. Clay, and of course opposed that of Gen. Scott; but we certainly never thought of the nomination of Gov. Seward in any possible contingency, and were very careful to express no preference as between Taylor, Scott and Webster. Repeatedly were we asked—'But, 'suppose you can't get Clay, who is your next 'choice ?'---and our distinctly-remembered answer was-'Nobody.' Had we favored any alterrative, it would have been the nomination of Corwin or McLean. This fact enables us to ssert with confidence that the pretended extract quoted above is a forgery. We have not the least suspicion as to the person who may have fabricaed or furnished the material for the story. V The Register smoke him out ?

"Professor" Barnes, a "medium" of the Spiritual" order, favors us with a "Supernal' dispatch he has just received from the unseen country as follows:

country as follows:

"Sir John Franklin is perfectly safe, and will in due
time be delivered from his present imprisonment in the
Arctic Ocean. He will then prove to the world the fact
of the existence of a North-West passage, as he will
come out through Behring's Stratts.

BENJ. FRANKLIN."

-There are various additional particulars given which we do not care to make room for. Suffice it that the Professor's informant indicates lat. 759 N., long. 120 W. (from Washington) as Sir John's present position, and says that he will get clear in some five or six months. [A bad time, next De-

cember, to be working out of the Polar ice.] -As we are eager for news, and not very particular as to the agents we employ if they only know how to procure it, we have asked the Professor to obtain for us, through his disembodied friends, a regular daily summary of the events each day transpiring in Europe for publication in next morning's Tribune, promising him liberal compensation in case the steamships which arrive ten or twelve days later shall demonstrate the reliability of his sources of information. The Professor says the thing can be done; whereupon we (denying nothing) urge him to do it without delay. The Professor says he will, but has not furnished a synopsis of yesterday's doings in Europe for to-day's Tribune. When he does get his " supernal" telegraph line in operation, our readers shall have the news from Old World as fresh as could be desired. N. B. We shall not warrant its authenticity. Every one must judge for himself.

Supernal Theology or Life in the Spheres: Deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations: By Owen G. WARREN," is decidedly the most lucid and interesting book relating to 'Spiritualism' that has yet been published. If regarded as only a psychological romance, it is better worth perusal than any novel now current. Having found some of the works of this school decidedly hard reading, we took this in hand rather out of regard to the author (in whose integrity we have all confidence) than from any attraction to the subject; but, having begun it, we could hardly lay it down till it was finished; and we advise all outsiders, who would like to know what these 'Spiritual Manifestations' are, and whither they tend, to procure 'Supernal Theology,' which covers but 112 pages and costs but a quarter. Fowlers & Wells, No. 131 Nassau-st., publish it.

THE CHOLERA .- There is no doubt that the Cholera has appeared in the West, mainly along the course of the Mississippi. In Cincinnati seven or eight deaths have occurred, and there were 36 Cholera deaths in New-Orleans during the week ending the 22d May. In La Salle, 60 deaths are reported, mostly among the laborers upon the Railroad. It has not yet assumed the form of a malignant epidemic, and we trust soon to hear of